

News

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PENNSYLVANIA WORKPLACE FATALITIES, 2002

Fatal work injuries totaled 188 in 2002 for Pennsylvania, a decline of 16 percent from 2001, according to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Regional Commissioner Sheila Watkins noted that this year's count was the lowest since the program began counting Pennsylvania workplace fatalities in 1992.

In 2001, 225 fatal work injuries occurred in the Commonwealth, excluding the 22 work-related fatalities that resulted from the September 11th terrorist attacks. The comparisons in this release do not include the fatalities related to the terrorist attacks.

Highway crashes was the leading cause of on-the-job fatalities for both the nation and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, accounting for 43 deaths in the Commonwealth, or 23 percent of the total. The number of fatal highway incidents was slightly higher than in 2000 and 2001, but was considerably lower than the average for the previous six years. (See table A.) Nationally, highway crashes accounted for one-quarter of fatal work injuries. Fatalities resulting from falls to lower level declined for the third consecutive year in Pennsylvania, from 31 in 1999 to 21 in 2002. Work-related deaths due to falls to lower levels accounted for 11 percent of both the Pennsylvania and U.S. totals.

Table A. Fatal occupational injuries in Pennsylvania by selected event groups, 1992-2002

Year	Total fatalities	Highway crashes		Falls to lower level		Homicides	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1992	242	44	18	30	12	38	16
1993	241	41	17	21	9	44	18
1994 ¹	354	57	16	42	12	28	8
1995	233	48	21	23	10	27	12
1996	282	51	18	42	15	33	12
1997	259	66	25	33	13	27	10
1998	235	59	25	19	8	21	9
1999	221	56	25	31	14	15	7
2000	199	41	21	27	14	22	11
2001 ²	225	41	18	24	11	26	12
2002	188	43	23	21	11	14	7

¹ Total fatalities include a single, catastrophic airplane crash that claimed the lives of 101 persons in work status.

² Total excludes fatalities due to the events of September 11, 2001 which claimed the lives of 22 persons in work status.

Other leading causes of workplace fatalities in the Commonwealth in 2002 were nonhighway incidents, except rail, air, water (17), struck by an object (16), and homicides (14). The number of work-related deaths due to nonhighway incidents, except rail, air, water was identical to 2001, while deaths from being struck by an object declined by one-third, from 24 in 2001 to 16 in 2002. Over the year, workplace homicides were down 46 percent, from 26 in 2001 to 14 in 2002. The number of workplace homicides in 2002 was the lowest since the program began counting Pennsylvania workplace fatalities in 1992 and represented a 68 percent decline from the high of 44 workplace homicides recorded in 1993. All together, nonhighway incidents, except rail, air, water; being struck by an object; and homicides were responsible for one-quarter of all fatal work injuries in Pennsylvania.

Nationwide, a total of 5,524 fatal work injuries were reported in 2002, a decline of 7 percent from 2001, excluding work-related fatalities that resulted from September 11 terrorist attacks. The count for 2002 was the lowest ever recorded by the fatality census, which has been conducted yearly since 1992. The number of job-related deaths from highway crashes decreased by 3 percent from 2001 and continued to be the leading cause of on-the-job fatalities. Fatalities resulting from falls to lower level declined for the first time since 1998, from 700 in 2001 to 634 in 2002, a drop of 9 percent. Workplace homicides were down 5 percent in 2002, from 643 in 2001 to 609 in 2002. The number of workplace homicides in 2002 was the lowest recorded in the fatality census and represented a 44 percent decline from the high of 1,080 workplace homicides recorded in 1994. (See table B.)

Additional Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries data are available on the BLS Internet site at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm>. Data can be accessed in two ways, through Selective Access, which allows quick access to particular items, or via the special request FTP service, which allows access to an extensive collection of flat text files. The Mid-Atlantic Information Office can provide assistance accessing these files by calling (215) 597-3282.

Table B. Fatal occupational injuries in the United States by selected event groups, 1992-2002

Year	Total fatalities	Highway crashes		Falls to lower level		Homicides	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1992	6,217	1,158	19	507	8	1,044	17
1993	6,331	1,242	20	534	8	1,074	17
1994	6,632	1,343	20	580	9	1,080	16
1995	6,275	1,346	21	578	9	1,036	17
1996	6,202	1,346	22	610	10	927	15
1997	6,238	1,393	22	653	10	860	14
1998	6,055	1,442	24	625	10	714	12
1999	6,054	1,496	25	634	10	651	11
2000	5,920	1,365	23	659	11	677	11
2001 ¹	5,915	1,409	24	700	12	643	11
2002	5,524	1,372	25	634	11	609	11

¹ The BLS national news release issued September 25, 2002 reported a total of 5,900 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2001. Since then, an additional 15 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2001 to 5,915. Totals for 2001 exclude fatalities due to the events of September 11, 2001 which claimed the lives of 2,886 persons in work status.

Key characteristics of fatal work injuries in Pennsylvania:

- Men accounted for 94 percent (177) of the work-related fatalities in the Commonwealth. Transportation incidents, which includes highway, non-highway, pedestrian, air, water, and rail fatalities, accounted for more than two-fifths of these deaths and contact with objects and equipment made up about one-fifth. Among women, no one event stood out as transportation incidents, assaults and violent acts, and falls all contributed fairly equally to the 11 fatal work injuries. (See table 2).
- In Pennsylvania, 85 percent of those who died from a workplace injury were white, non-Hispanic; 8 percent were black, non-Hispanic; and 6 percent were Hispanic or Latino. The leading cause of death for white, non-Hispanic (159) and black, non-Hispanic (15) workers was transportation incidents. The primary cause of death for Hispanic or Latino workers (12) was contact with objects and equipment. (See table 2.)
- Workers 25-54 years old — the prime working age group — made up almost two-thirds or 120 of the Commonwealth's work-related fatalities in 2002. (See table 2.)
- Eighty-one percent of workers killed on-the-job in Pennsylvania worked for wages and salaries, the rest were self-employed. Both wage and salary and self-employed workers died primarily from transportation incidents. (See table 2.)
- Four industry divisions made up almost two-thirds of the workplace fatalities in the Commonwealth— construction (38); transportation and public utilities (31); agriculture, forestry, and fishing (28); and manufacturing (26). Work-related deaths in construction were mainly due to transportation incidents; the same was true for transportation and public utilities and agriculture, forestry, and fishing. The leading cause of workplace fatalities in manufacturing was from contact with objects and equipment. (See table 3.)
- Truck drivers (28) and farmers, except horticultural (15) accounted for almost a quarter of all work-related fatalities in the Commonwealth, and the primary cause of death was transportation incidents for both occupations. (See table 4.)

TECHNICAL NOTES

Definitions

For a fatality to be included in the census, the decedent must have been employed (that is working for pay, compensation, or profit) at the time of the event, engaged in a legal work activity, or present at the site of the incident as a requirement of his or her job. These criteria are generally broader than those used by federal and state agencies administering specific laws and regulations. (Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded from the census counts.)

Data presented in this release include deaths occurring in 2002 that resulted from traumatic occupational injuries. An injury is defined as any intentional or unintentional wound or damage to the body resulting from acute exposure to energy, such as heat, electricity, or kinetic energy from a crash, or from the absence of such essentials as heat or oxygen caused by a specific event, incident, or series of events within a single workday or shift. Included are open wounds, intracranial and internal injuries, heatstroke, hypothermia, asphyxiation, acute poisonings resulting from short-term exposures limited to the worker's shift, suicides and homicides, and work injuries listed as underlying or contributory causes of death.

Information on work-related fatal illnesses is not reported in the BLS census and is excluded from the attached tables because the latency period of many occupational illnesses and the difficulty of linking illnesses to work make identification of a universe problematic.

Measurement techniques and limitations

Data for the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries are compiled from various federal, state, and local administrative sources--including death certificates, workers' compensation reports and claims, reports to various regulatory agencies, medical examiner reports, and police reports--as well as news and other non-governmental reports. Diverse sources are used because studies have shown that no single source captures all job-related fatalities. Source documents are matched so that each fatality is counted only once. To ensure that a fatality occurred while the decedent was at work, information is verified from two or more independent source documents or from a source document and a follow-up questionnaire. Approximately 30 data elements are collected, coded, and tabulated, including information about the worker, the fatal incident, and the machinery or equipment involved.

Federal/state

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries includes data for all fatal work injuries, whether they are covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or other federal or state agencies or are outside the scope of regulatory coverage. Thus, any comparison between the BLS fatality census counts and those released by other agencies should take into account the different coverage requirements and definitions being used.

Several federal and state agencies have jurisdiction over workplace safety and health. OSHA and affiliated agencies in states with approved safety programs cover the largest portion of the nation's workers. However, injuries and illnesses occurring in certain industries or activities, such as coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and highway, water, rail, and air transportation, are excluded from OSHA coverage because they are covered by other federal agencies, such as the Mine Safety and Health Administration and various agencies within the Department of Transportation.

Fatalities occurring in activities regulated by federal agencies other than OSHA accounted for about 15 percent of the fatal work injuries in 2002. Fatalities occurring among several other groups of workers are generally not covered by any federal or state agencies. These groups include self-employed and unpaid family workers, which accounted for about 19 percent of the fatalities; laborers on small farms, accounting for about 1 percent of the fatalities; and state and local government employees in states without OSHA-approved safety programs, which accounted for about 4 percent. (Approximately one-half of the states have approved OSHA safety programs, which cover state and local government employees.)

Acknowledgments

BLS thanks the Pennsylvania Department of Health for their efforts in collecting accurate, comprehensive, and useful data on fatal work injuries. BLS also appreciates the efforts of all federal, state, local, and private sector agencies that submitted source documents used to identify fatal work injuries. Among these agencies are the Occupational Safety and Health Administration; the National Transportation Safety Board; the U.S. Coast Guard; the Mine Safety and Health Administration; the Employment Standards Administration (Federal Employees' Compensation and Longshore and Harbor Workers' divisions); the Department of Energy; state vital statistics registrars, coroners, and medical examiners; state departments of health, labor and industries, and workers' compensation agencies; state and local police departments; and state farm bureaus.

TABLE 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and major private industry division, Pennsylvania, 2002

Event or exposure ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Private Industry ² (percent)								
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	188	14.9	1.6	20.2	13.8	16.5	2.7	9.6	--	10.1
Transportation incidents	77	14.3	--	19.5	7.8	23.4	--	9.1	--	9.1
Highway incident	43	9.3	--	18.6	9.3	30.2	--	16.3	--	--
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	28	--	--	17.9	--	25.0	--	17.9	--	--
Moving in same direction	9	--	--	33.3	--	33.3	--	--	--	--
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	40.0	--	--
Moving in intersection	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle struck stationary object, equipment on side of road	10	--	--	--	--	30.0	--	--	--	--
Noncollision incident	5	--	--	--	--	60.0	--	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonhighway incident, except rail, air, water	17	41.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.6
Noncollision incident	15	46.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overturned	11	54.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	12	--	--	33.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in roadway	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment on side of road	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts	23	13.0	--	--	--	--	--	26.1	--	30.4
Homicides	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	42.9	--	28.6
Shooting	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	45.5	--	--
Stabbing	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Self-inflicted injury	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50.0
Suicide, attempted suicide	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50.0
Assaults by animals	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults by animals, n.e.c.	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with objects and equipment	34	26.5	--	17.6	35.3	11.8	--	--	--	--
Struck by object	16	31.3	--	--	31.3	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by falling object	8	--	--	--	37.5	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	12	25.0	--	--	50.0	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in running equipment or machinery	7	--	--	--	71.4	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, n.e.c.	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials	5	--	--	60.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or crushed in collapsing structure	5	--	--	60.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls	25	--	--	44.0	16.0	--	--	12.0	--	--
Fall to lower level	21	--	--	52.4	19.0	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from ladder	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from roof	4	--	--	75.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from scaffold, staging	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level, n.e.c.	7	--	--	42.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	21	--	--	28.6	--	23.8	--	--	--	--
Contact with electric current	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with overhead power lines	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with temperature extremes	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	8	--	--	--	--	37.5	--	--	--	--
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances, unspecified	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

² Classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987

³ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Division B) in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2002 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Pennsylvania, 2002

Worker characteristics	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ¹ (percent)					
		Transportation incidents ²	Assaults and violent acts ³	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	188	41.0	12.2	18.1	13.3	11.2	4.3
Employee Status							
Wage and Salary Workers ⁴	152	38.8	11.2	17.8	15.1	13.2	3.9
Self-employed ⁵	36	50.0	16.7	19.4	--	--	--
Sex							
Men	177	41.2	10.7	19.2	12.4	11.9	4.5
Women	11	36.4	36.4	--	27.3	--	--
Age							
Under 16 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years	5	60.0	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years	12	25.0	--	--	--	33.3	--
25 to 34 years	28	39.3	21.4	14.3	17.9	--	--
35 to 44 years	49	44.9	8.2	20.4	8.2	10.2	8.2
45 to 54 years	43	39.5	7.0	20.9	16.3	14.0	--
55 to 64 years	26	30.8	23.1	19.2	11.5	--	--
65 years and over	22	54.5	13.6	13.6	13.6	--	--
Race or Ethnic Origin							
White, non-Hispanic	159	42.8	10.1	17.6	13.2	11.3	5.0
Black, non-Hispanic	15	40.0	20.0	--	20.0	--	--
Hispanic or Latino	12	25.0	--	41.7	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian or Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

² Includes highway, nonhighway, pedestrian, air, water, and rail fatalities.

³ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and assaults by animals.

⁴ May include volunteers and other workers receiving compensation.

⁵ Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses, or members of partnerships.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

Data for 2002 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, Pennsylvania, 1997 to 2002

Industry ¹	1997 (number)	1998 (number)	1999 (number)	2000 (number)	2001 (number)	2002	
						Number	Percent
Total	259	235	221	199	225	188	100.0
Private Industry	236	220	203	183	204	170	90.4
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	34	46	19	37	24	28	14.9
Agricultural production-crops	24	34	11	22	16	16	8.5
General farms, primarily crop	23	34	10	20	16	14	7.4
Agricultural production - livestock	5	6	5	5	--	4	2.1
Dairy farms	--	4	5	5	--	4	2.1
Agricultural services	4	5	--	10	6	7	3.7
Landscape and horticultural services	4	3	--	9	5	6	3.2
Landscape counseling and planning	--	--	--	--	--	3	1.6
Ornamental shrub and tree services	--	--	--	7	4	--	--
Mining²	4	3	4	5	3	3	1.6
Coal mining	4	--	3	--	3	3	1.6
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	4	--	--	--	--	3	1.6
Bituminous coal underground mining	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Construction	45	44	45	30	45	38	20.2
General building contractors	11	11	12	11	7	7	3.7
Residential building construction	8	9	8	6	4	4	2.1
Single-family homes	8	8	6	4	4	--	--
Nonresidential building construction	3	--	4	3	3	3	1.6
Nonresidential buildings, other than industrial buildings and warehouses	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Heavy construction, except building	8	7	8	4	18	8	4.3
Highway and street construction	--	--	4	--	14	5	2.7
Heavy construction, except highway	6	5	4	--	4	3	1.6
Water, sewer, pipeline, and communications and power line construction	4	3	3	--	3	--	--
Special trade contractors	26	26	25	15	20	23	12.2
Painting and paper hanging	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Electrical work	3	5	--	--	--	4	2.1
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	--	3	4	--	4	--	--
Masonry, stonework, and other stone work	--	--	3	--	3	--	--
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	6	5	5	3	--	4	2.1
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	11	7	8	8	8	10	5.3
Structural steel erection	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Excavation work	--	3	--	--	3	--	--
Special trade contractors, n.e.c.	--	--	4	4	3	6	3.2
Manufacturing	29	27	32	18	28	26	13.8
Food and kindred products	3	--	3	--	4	3	1.6
Textile mill products	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lumber and wood products	8	--	8	4	10	5	2.7
Logging	7	--	8	--	3	--	--
Paper and allied products	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Paper mills	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemicals and allied products	3	4	6	--	3	--	--
Industrial organic chemicals	--	--	4	--	--	--	--
Industrial organic chemicals, n.e.c.	--	--	4	--	--	--	--
Stone, clay, and glass products	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Primary metal industries	3	4	5	3	3	--	--
Blast furnace and basic steel products	--	3	4	--	--	--	--
Blast furnaces and steel mills	--	--	3	--	--	--	--
Industrial machinery and equipment	3	7	--	--	--	3	1.6
Transportation and public utilities	46	44	38	31	39	31	16.5
Local and interurban passenger transit	5	--	3	3	3	3	1.6
Local and suburban transportation	--	--	--	--	--	3	1.6
Taxicabs	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trucking and warehousing	28	38	30	17	25	23	12.2
Trucking and courier services, except air	26	36	28	15	24	19	10.1
Local trucking without storage	--	4	12	--	5	3	1.6
Trucking, except local	25	31	14	15	19	14	7.4
Public warehousing and storage	--	--	--	--	--	3	1.6
Transportation by air	4	--	--	5	--	--	--
Air transportation, nonscheduled	--	--	--	4	--	--	--
Communications	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	4	--	3	5	5	--	--
Sanitary services	--	--	--	4	--	--	--
Refuse systems	--	--	--	4	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, Pennsylvania, 1997 to 2002 -- Continued

Industry ¹	1997 (number)	1998 (number)	1999 (number)	2000 (number)	2001 (number)	2002	
						Number	Percent
Wholesale trade	10	8	6	--	5	5	2.7
Wholesale trade--durable goods	8	4	3	--	3	3	1.6
Miscellaneous durable goods	7	3	--	--	--	--	--
Scrap and waste materials	6	3	--	--	--	--	--
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	--	4	3	--	--	--	--
Retail trade	35	14	20	30	34	18	9.6
General merchandise stores	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Food stores	10	7	3	5	5	3	1.6
Grocery stores	10	7	--	4	3	--	--
Automotive dealers and service stations	4	--	3	5	7	--	--
New and used car dealers	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Gasoline service stations	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Eating and drinking places	9	--	8	7	11	4	2.1
Eating places	5	--	4	7	9	--	--
Drinking places	4	--	4	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous retail	6	--	4	8	11	7	3.7
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	--	--	--	4	--	--	--
Nonstore retailers	--	--	3	--	3	3	1.6
Direct selling establishments	--	--	--	--	--	3	1.6
Retail stores, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Finance, insurance, and real estate	8	3	5	6	--	--	--
Real estate	4	--	5	3	--	--	--
Real estate operators and lessors	3	--	--	3	--	--	--
Services	25	31	34	24	24	19	10.1
Business services	3	--	5	4	--	--	--
Auto repair, services, and parking	7	4	3	11	--	3	1.6
Automotive Repair Shops	6	--	--	6	--	3	1.6
General automotive repair shops	3	--	--	4	--	--	--
Automotive services, except repair	--	--	--	5	--	--	--
Automotive services, except repair and carwashes	--	--	--	5	--	--	--
Miscellaneous repair services	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Amusement and recreation services	--	7	5	3	4	--	--
Miscellaneous amusement, recreation services	--	5	3	3	--	--	--
Membership sports and recreation clubs	--	--	3	--	--	--	--
Amusement and Recreation Services, n.e.c.	--	4	--	--	--	--	--
Health services	3	6	10	--	5	--	--
Hospitals	--	--	7	--	4	--	--
General medical and surgical hospitals	--	--	5	--	4	--	--
Home health care services	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Legal services	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Educational services	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Engineering and management services	--	--	3	--	--	--	--
Research and testing services	--	--	3	--	--	--	--
Commercial Physical and Biological Research	--	--	3	--	--	--	--
Government³	23	15	18	16	21	18	9.6
Federal Government (including resident armed forces)	3	--	3	5	--	--	--
Public Administration	--	--	--	5	--	--	--
State Government	6	--	4	5	4	3	1.6
Public Administration	3	--	--	3	--	--	--
Administration of Economic Programs	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Regulation and Administration of Transportation Programs	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local Government	14	13	11	6	15	13	6.9
Transportation and public utilities	--	4	--	--	--	--	--
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Services	3	3	--	--	5	3	1.6
Educational services	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Elementary and secondary schools	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration	9	6	9	5	8	6	3.2
Justice, public order, and safety	8	3	7	3	8	6	3.2
Public order and safety	8	3	7	3	8	6	3.2
Police protection	3	--	--	--	4	3	1.6
Fire protection	5	3	5	--	4	3	1.6

¹ Classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987*

² Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Division B) in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition*, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

³ Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown

separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2002 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE 4. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Pennsylvania, 2002

Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ² (percent)					
		Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	188	41.0	12.2	18.1	13.3	11.2	4.3
Managerial and professional specialty	18	50.0	16.7	--	--	--	--
Executive, administrative, and managerial	9	33.3	--	--	--	--	--
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional specialty	9	66.7	--	--	--	--	--
Writers, artists, entertainers, and athletes	3	100.0	--	--	--	--	--
Technical, sales, and administrative support	15	46.7	26.7	--	20.0	--	--
Technicians and related support occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales occupations	11	54.5	--	--	--	--	--
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales workers, retail and personal services	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service occupations	13	30.8	30.8	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	8	50.0	--	--	--	--	--
Firefighting and fire prevention occupations, including supervisors	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Firefighting occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police and detectives, including supervisors	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police and detectives, public services	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service occupations, except protective and household	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, forestry, and fishing	33	39.4	12.1	33.3	--	--	--
Farming operators and managers	16	43.8	--	31.3	--	--	--
Farmers, except horticultural	15	46.7	--	33.3	--	--	--
Other agricultural and related occupations	13	46.2	23.1	--	--	--	--
Farm occupations, except managerial	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farm workers	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Related agricultural occupations	8	50.0	--	--	--	--	--
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	6	50.0	--	--	--	--	--
Forestry and logging occupations	4	--	--	100.0	--	--	--
Timber cutting and logging occupations	3	--	--	100.0	--	--	--
Precision production, craft, and repair	34	23.5	8.8	17.6	29.4	14.7	--
Mechanics and repairers	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mechanics and repairers, except supervisors	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades	19	31.6	--	--	42.1	15.8	--
Supervisors, construction occupations	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Supervisors, n.e.c.	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades, except supervisors	15	26.7	--	--	46.7	--	--
Carpenters and apprentices	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roofers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Precision production occupations	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	73	46.6	6.8	20.5	11.0	12.3	--
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10	--	--	40.0	--	--	--
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machine operators, assorted materials	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fabricators, assemblers, and hand working occupations	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Welders and cutters	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	43	60.5	9.3	16.3	--	9.3	--
Motor vehicle operators	34	64.7	11.8	14.7	--	--	--
Truck drivers	28	67.9	--	17.9	--	--	--
Driver-sales workers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Material moving equipment operators	7	42.9	--	--	--	--	--
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	20	35.0	--	20.0	20.0	15.0	--
Construction laborers	9	33.3	--	--	33.3	--	--
Laborers, except construction	8	--	--	37.5	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 1990 Occupational Classification System developed by the Bureau of the Census.

² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

³ Includes highway, nonhighway, pedestrian, air, water, and rail fatalities.

⁴ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and assaults by animals.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

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SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries